

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN FOR ONE-DAY STRIKE

Leaders of Thirty Bodies Call Out 500,000 Workers in October.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The great one-day woman's strike, planned to show the strength of women in the industrial and business world, has been decided upon by representatives of thirty women's suffrage and trade organizations. The strike will be arranged to include 500,000 women workers in this city, but will extend to many nearby communities and probably more distant localities of New York State. It will take place around the first of October and will be the forerunner of a nation-wide one-day strike of women that will have the same object—to answer the often advanced argument of the anti-suffragists that "woman's place is in the home."

To Protect Strikers. The conference considered the welfare of working girls with families dependent upon them who might lose their positions by joining the strike. It was afterward announced that a fund will be provided to take care of them.

The conference was called by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the publicity committee of the Empire State campaign committee of the combined suffrage organizations, and originator of the strike idea.

"There is a tremendous amount of detail to be arranged," said Mrs. Whitehouse, "to insure the success of our plans, which will be more definite in a week or so. There was no question at the conference but that the strike is desirable in the judgment of the trade and political organizations represented."

"The feasibility of it is the one thing now to be decided, and to that end the co-operation of all workers who are vitally interested, will be necessary. The event will be supervised, not by the suffrage alone, but by all organizations of women that can be enlisted. At the conference it was suggested that the strike be extended over a week, but we decided that this was inadvisable as it might lead to the dismissal of hundreds of women who would escape that penalty by remaining away for only one day."

"A single day, it was decided, would be just as effective in demonstrating how important a factor the army of women workers is in the business world and in muzzling the continual, rapid-fire shout of the anti-suffragists about the only place for women being the home."

Do Not Seek Injury. "This is our sole object, and the farthest thing from our thoughts is to injure any business."

"A large percentage of the 500,000 women employed in offices, stores, factories and other places outside of the home are of voting age, and if we succeed in proving that in the work-day world women are as indispensable to the men as the men are to the women, we will be satisfied. And we are confident that result will be achieved."

WIFE WANTS DIVORCE; NEW HUSBAND READY

Brings Husband and Witnesses, Including Latest Love, Right to County Clerk.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—After thinking it over a long time, Mrs. Sophie Thompson, of Tottenville, Staten Island, decided that she wanted to be divorced from her husband. So with her husband and two other men, she called at County Clerk Schneider's office. She picked out Clerk Bill Schour and began in this fashion:

"I want a divorce and I want it quick. I've heard a lot about how easy it is to get a quick divorce in New York city and I want to be up to date. I want my husband to get the divorce against me."

"Here are the witnesses," and she beckoned to the two men who came in with her. "They will tell everything—they found me. Yes, sir, I want this divorce granted to my husband inside of ten minutes."

Schour nearly fainted. The unperturbed Mrs. Thompson went right on. "I'm sick of this man," pointing to her husband, "and, sir, I want to marry this man"—she pointed to one she had referred to as a witness—and (thump on the desk) I (another thump) am going (thump) to marry him, yes, sir, marry him (thump five minutes after I'm divorced. Now, then, give me the divorce."

"What," shrieked Schour. "A ten-minute divorce, we don't carry them. Where do you think you are, madam, in Reno?"

"I know a lot of people who got married the day after they were divorced," she replied.

"See here, madam, first, your husband must have the evidence, and you mustn't hand it to him on a silver platter. Then he must file the suit and wait, do some more waiting, hire at least two new lawyers and then wait still more, and when you have done that for about two years, he'll get the divorce," explained Schour.

"Oh," sighed Mrs. Thompson, and in tears she left the office, and what do you think? she went out on the arm of her husband, with one hand leading the young man she wanted to marry.

PHONE, NOT TARIFF, FATHER OF TRUSTS

"Hello" Is Breeder of Big Combinations, Says Motto In George W. Perkins' Office.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—George W. Perkins has a new slogan for the Progressive party, though he has not yet suggested that it take the place of "We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord."

There has been hung on the walls of his office at 11 Broadway a placard bearing the words: "The Telephone, Not the Tariff, Made the Trusts."

No words are wasted in that statement," said Mr. Perkins, when asked about his new motto. "and it tells a big economic truth. We can't dodge the fact that this is a get-together on a big scale. The telephone is more important than it has seemed to us while we have been blaming all our modern methods on the tariff."

Read It Here
Now
SEE IT LATER IN
THE MOVIES

THE GODDESS

Dramatized into a Photo-Play by CHAS. W. GODDARD

EARLE WILLIAMS
as Tommy Barclay
ANITA STEWART
as The Goddess
Written by
Gouverneur Morris



PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD

MISS ANITA STEWART, The youthful "movie" star, is seen here watching the "movie" carnival at Brighton Beach, N. Y. Miss Stewart, who has endeared herself to hundreds of thousands of "movie" followers, is just a little over twenty years old. She is the sister-in-law of Ralph Ince, the noted film producer.

(Continued From Yesterday.)

"We can't do any good," said Tommy with a great deal of regret in his voice. "Let's hurry back and see the end of it."

They stopped at the house for several glasses, of which there were several pairs in a drawer of the hall table, and hurried back to the western cliffs.

In his explorations of the night before Gundorf had noted the sacks of lime raised from the floor of the hold to keep them from any chance water. And it dawned upon him it was his own fault that they had gotten wet and generated enough heat to set the ship on fire.

Captain Nye had kept his courage up, and held grimly to the task of trying to make head against the fire and against the water rising in the hold. Through what remained of the night and through all the long, anxious morning, he and his two men, aided by Barclay, Semmes and Sturtevant, had fought like heroes against the fire and water.

It was discouraging to have to cart into the burning hold so much of the water that they blistered their hands pumping out of it. At one time it looked as if they were going to get the fire under control. In that event they could have kept the vessel afloat indefinitely.

Captain Nye had suggested bringing Gundorf on deck and putting him to work, and the effort had been made. The man was drenched as he came up wet to the knees and choking with smoke. But at the sight of Barclay all his hate returned. He would not work; they couldn't make him.

"Why the hell should I," said he, "when I took the trouble to bore the

settled the fate of the Mary Nye. Her captain called the party together. "Thanks, all hands," he said. "You've done all men could do. We'll need what strength we've got left to get us ashore. So let her burn."

The boy, who had been at the wheel ever since the discovery of the fire, was relieved by Captain Nye. The boy promptly lay down on the deck, and the others followed suit, resting themselves against the time of embarking in the small boat.

At last the moment came when Captain Nye thought best to abandon the ship. His eyes filled with tears as he said curtly, "I can't leave Gundorf to die like that."

As they were about to step into the boat that bumped alongside, but little below the level of the sinking deck, Barclay said curtly, "I can't leave Gundorf to die like that."

He himself unfastened the hatch. Gundorf had climbed upon the ladder to keep out of water as long as possible. He was more dead than alive. They had to lift him into the boat.

His eyes filled with tears as he rolled precariously when she had drifted out of the sea of the doomed schooner, and when she hit the rougher water rolled quickly over and coated bottom up.

The shock of the cold water revived Gundorf so that he did not at once drown. He succeeded in getting hold of the boat and keeping his head out of water.

Over the inverted bows Barclay crawled out of the water and lay sprawling on the arched, slippery bottom of the boat. From this advantageous position he looked about eagerly to see whom he could help. Of that whole party only Barclay and the boy could swim. Sturtevant and Semmes, if they ever came to the surface, were never seen again by mortal eyes. The boy swam to the boat and climbed up on it with Barclay's help.

Then, for the first time, Barclay saw the agonized face of Gundorf. The man's grip was failing, and he knew it. At a little distance Captain Nye floated face down. His two men came to the surface, came together, clinched and died, each trying to use the other as a ladder by which to climb out of the water.

Barclay looked for awhile coldly into Gundorf's face, and then looked away. "For God's sake help me!" Barclay's expression did not change. He did not look at Gundorf.

"For Christ's sake!" Then the little boy, his teeth chattering, said:

"Taint pretty to see men drown," and began to blubber.

With an oath, Barclay reached for Gundorf and tried to draw him out of the water. It was a difficult and precarious operation.

"Steady, don't get rattled," said Barclay. "You, boy, steady her as much as you can."

And Barclay worked with all his strength to save the wretched man's life. There was a strange look in Gundorf's face. It was no longer hatred. That was hope in it, but more than that, there was something that was

kin to love. A miracle had been wrought in the evil man's heart.

Barclay trying to save him! "You're a good man," he said. "I thought you were the devil."

"My man," said Barclay. "I can't get you up here. I'm sorry. My strength is petered out. If it's any comfort to you, I forgive you for what you have done. I've done plenty of evil, too. I guess we both thought we were trying to do good. We looked at life from different angles. You didn't believe that men like me were human beings; I had the same feeling about men like you. I guess that's mostly what's the matter with this world, anyway."

Holding tightly to Gundorf's hand, he still managed to keep the anarchist's head out of water.

All this Tommy and Celestia saw from the top of the cliffs. They had recognized the two chief actors in the drama, and Tommy's suspense over the fate of the man who had been good to him was bitter to see. It was that white, quiet suspense that transcends all outcry and lamentation.

"Gundorf," said Barclay, "I'm slipping; can't hold you any longer. I'm sorry."

"All right," said Gundorf. And he let go of Barclay's hand and sank like a stone.

"My God!" exclaimed Barclay. "What happened?"

The moment Gundorf's head reappeared Barclay slipped quietly into the water and tried to save him. But Gundorf had gone down open mouthed. He was too dazed to understand the calm, steady command of Barclay—to keep his head—to keep still.

He tried to climb upon his would-be savior, and they went down together. Then Barclay's presence of mind left him, and he too, perished.

The little boy, his teeth chattering, pushed on the inverted boat, blubbering. On the cliff of Gull Island the girl from heaven was trying to console one of the richest men in the world.

THE END.

Fast Time to Chile Planned At Conference

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Aug. 25.—Plans for fast steamship communication between Valparaiso and New York were submitted at the final conference here between Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, the Chilean minister of finance, and the big commission appointed in accordance with resolutions passed at the recent Pan-American conferences in Washington.

A new parcel post arrangement and the subject of a 2-cent letter rate also were discussed.

Dr. Rowe, who is making a tour of South American countries with a view to promoting trade between them and the United States, sailed today for Callao, Peru, and proceeded to Lima to confer with the Peruvian high commission. Thence he will go to Panama.

Break, Says Chancellor

BERLIN (via wireless to Tuckerton), Aug. 25.—"The struggle is not yet ended, but if God wills it, once the day will arrive when what does not bend must break," declared Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in an address before a great crowd that gathered before his official residence in patriotic demonstration after Germany's second war loan had been passed by popular vote.

EXPERT WILL PROBE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Uncle Sam to Promote Production of Dyestuffs Heretofore Imported.

The Department of Commerce has announced plans for an exhaustive investigation of the American chemical industry for the purpose of establishing means of promoting the production in the United States of chemicals and dyestuffs which heretofore have been imported.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, chemical expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will conduct the investigation, which will cover one hundred articles. Inquiries already completed the bureau has found there is available raw material in the United States for 75 per cent of the \$35,000,000 worth of chemicals now imported annually.

It has been learned, for instance, that the United States has abundant supplies of raw material for coal tar dyes and potash. There is material in the kelp beds of the Pacific for the manufacture of \$50,000,000 worth of potash annually, Dr. Norton declares, or sufficient to supply the fertilizer demands of the world, although the United States has been a heavy importer of German potash.

The investigation will go into the question of utilizing this supply and also of utilizing available raw material for the manufacture of oxalic acid, carbolic acid, ammonia, cresote oil, fusel oil, glycerin, indigo, iodine, chloride of lime, citrate of lime and nitrate of soda, large supplies of which are now imported annually.

World's Crop Yield This Year Exceeds That of 1914

Despite the fact that millions of men have left the fields to take up arms, and that European farm lands have been trampled under foot by troops, the world production of the principal crops this year will greatly exceed the 1914 yield.

Reporting to the Department of Agriculture, the International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, estimates that in the countries of Spain, Ireland, Italy, European Russia, Switzerland, and the United States there will be a rice crop of 1,029,000,000 bushels, and in these countries, with England, Scotland, and Tunis added, an oat crop of 2,648,000,000 bushels, a barley crop of 97,000,000 bushels, with Japan added to the list, and a wheat crop of 2,583,000,000, adding India's crop and the winter wheat crop of Canada to the total.

Taking the 1914 crop as 100 per cent, the estimates place the 1915 crop of rice at 118.7 per cent, oats 124.1 per cent, barley 119 per cent, and wheat 117.9 per cent.

ST. PAUL BOWLEGGED, INSISTS PROFESSOR

Ancient Plutocrats Cut Up High Jinks and Gave Big Dinners, He Says.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Apostle St. Paul was bowlegged and ostentatious show of wealth in an ancient falling, according to the Rev. Camden N. Coburn, archaeologist of Allegheny College, speaker at the Bible conference in session here.

According to the Rev. Coburn, the plutocrats at the time of the beginning of the Christian era had elevators, short-hand, waterpower, pipe organs, lived in flats, were confronted with trades unions and spent more money entertaining than some of the "swells" at Newport.

One ancient epicuriat, he said, gave a dinner at which the fish course alone cost \$40 a plate; another spent \$35,000 for roses; another carpeted his banquet room with \$200,000 worth of rugs. He said Ephesus had a library that ought to make Andrew Carnegie fume with envy.

U. S. W. V. Meet Friday.

Comrades will be mustered in and other business of importance will feature the meeting of George Dewey Camp, No. 7 United Spanish War Veterans, Friday night in Northeast Temple, Eighth and F streets north-east.

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Do You Own An Auto?

Whether or no, you probably read automobile news and automobile advertising with avidity. It seems to be the general rule nowadays. Realizing that newspaper readers want automobile information, The Times features automobiles on Saturday evening, as Saturday is the only day in the week when large retail store copy does not control the newspapers. More readers see the automobile advertising in The Times than in any other newspaper.

Success in Life depends on character, capacity, concentration and health. Develop the first three by all means—maintain the last by the one best means—**Beecham's Pills** Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.



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Brace up that lagging appetite.
HEINZ Tomato Ketchup
Free from Benzoin of Soda
will give the touch that makes plain food taste like a luxury.
One of the 57